THE

SECOND DIALOGUE

BETWEEN A

CURAT

ANDA

COUNTREY-MAN,

CONCERNING THE

ENGLISH-SERVICE.

Te capiet magis. Hors

Printed in the Year, 1711:

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Printed in the Teat, 17215

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COUNTREY-MAN.

Nofri sic Rure loquuntur.

Countr. A good day to you, Gossip. Countrey-man. I wish you the like, Sir. Cur. I was just a coming in to your House. Countr. Nay, but I can't admit you, nor will I come within the reach of my Arm of you, till you have satisfied me in a Particular I am to enquire of your Cur. Say on, pray. Countr. Did you, at your last Conserence with me, miss any Money out of your Pocket? Cur. No, not a Farthing. Countr. Are you sure of it? Cur. Perfettly snre. Countr. Did you perceive me attempting any thing upon your Pocket? Cur. No, verily. Countr. Then, Sir, I take you Witness, that Dr. South has lyed most abominably, and that in the Chair of Verity. Cur. Why? The Famous Dr. South, the Publick Orator of the University of Oxford, you don't mean him, sure? Countr. Yes indeed, the very same Man. Cur. How, or wherein, has he lyed? Countr. You remember, Sir, I was pleading with you the other Day, what I thought both Reason and Conscience, against the Service and Ceremonies of the Church of Ergland.

Gan. True. Countr. Then (fays he to his Auditory) rest abur'd. that they (that is, such as plead against the Ceremonies) have a Design upon your Pocket, and that the Word Conscience is us'd only as an Instrument to pick it. This he preach'd before one of the greatest Auditories in England, the University of Oxford; and had the Impudence afterward to Print it. (1.) Cur. It was only a Sally of his Zeal, and he must be excus'd. Countr. What! Sir, excuse a Man for representing some hundreds of Thousands, of as good Fame and as great Substance as in Britain, as a Company of Pick-pockets. Cur. Yea, but Friend, tho' he spoke too Widely, I contess, yet you ought not to have term'd it so coarsly, as to fay he Lyed. Countr. Alas, Sir, I'm but a Country-man. and know no other way of speaking, but to call a Spade a Spade. and give every thing it's True Name. Cur. But you should speak respectfully of so Great a Divine. Countr. A High Divine, you shou'd say. Cur. You distinguish then betwirt a Great Divine and a High Divine? Pray, what do ye call a Great Divine? Countr. I leave the telling of that to fuch as have better Skill, but as for a High Divine, I take him to be one, that puts off his Audience or Readers with Lies, Banter, and Blufter, instead of Reafons, who declaims powerfully, but argues none, and whose Zeal for Trash, Triffles, and notorious Falthoods, is so masterfull and unneighbourly as to justle out both his Wit and Honesty. Or (at the best) who intertains People with a Flow of the high swelling words of Vanity, alias Rant, and Christensthem Demonstration. Cur. I hope you don't think all that have drawn, in the Quarrel of the Liturgy, to be such? Countr. No indeed, I am never for censuring by the Lump. But I have had the ill Luck to find more than either one or two of them that way gifted, at least in their Writings on that Subject: (2) But I confess their Cause

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Such as Drs. South, Sacheverell, Gauden, Good-man, Heylin, Author of the Grand Debate relum'd, Conferers with the Presbyterian Ministers at Savoy &cc.

needs much Passion. Cur. Why? Countr. Because it has so he tle Reason. Cur. Pray, insist no more on that. Countr. I shall not, and, Sir, I make you very welcome to my house, and I hope, you'll believe I have no Design upon your Pocket, having forwarn'd you. Cur. Go on then with your Scruples in the same Method as before.

I. Countr. Sir, You know the Form of Morning and Evening Prayer in the Service Book, and the Offices for Baptism and the Communion, &c. are pretty Prolix. Cur. They are fo. Countr. They take up so much time often, that there is little room left for Preaching, lometimes none at all Cur. 'Tis true. Countr. May not a Minister by the Rules of the Church shorten the Common Prayers at a time, or leave out some Parts of the other Offices, that he may fave time for Preaching? Cur. By no means, I have the Canons of the Church in my Pocket and here is one of them. (3) All Ministers shall observe the Orders, Rites, and Ceremonses prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, as well in Reading the Holy Scriptures, and laying of Prayers, as in Administration of the Sucraments, without Dimnishing in Regard of Preaching. Countr. Well, Sir, thele common Prayers take up a Huge of Room, and more, I think, than falls to their Share; and I shall never be fond of Prayers that exclude Preaching: For I can't believe that ever God made one Duty to shuffle out another: and, seeing common Sense dictates, that 'tis as necessary to instruct People in their Duty, and to exhort them to it, as to Supplicate for Grace to them, to perform it, I can't understand, why Praying thou'd exclude Preaching, unless you intend to make Ignorance the Mother of Devotion. Cur. Ay you Presbyterians can never be satiate with Preaching. Countr. No, Sir, we are not (which I acknowledge is our fault) half to greedy of it, as the Primitive Christians were: For, they had ordinarly three Preachings at their Meetings, which were kept almost every day, and how many seever they were, the People were ready enough to entertain

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them. (4) Cur. The Primitive Church might do as they pleas'd, but I must tell you the Church of England allows of Unpreaching Ministers, Nay, she appoints all such to be Excommunicate. (5.) as retule to receive the Sacraments at the hands of Unpreaching Ministers. Nay, one Sermon in a Month (6) Nay, one in a whole Year, has been thought enough in most Parishes and Country Towns of Walles, and many in England, but they were fure to have the Common Privers duely. Countr You have treuly aftonish'd me, Sir, but, prav, tell me, When Christ sent forth his Disciples, did their Commission run, Go Read Prayers. Cur. No indeed, but, Go Preach. Countr. Does not the Apostle direct Timothy (7) and in him all Ministers to Preach the Word, and therein to be instant in Season and out of Season? Cur. Yes indeed. Countr. Then, Sir, I leave it to the World to judge how the Omission of Preaching can be justify'd under the Pretence of Common Prayers, (8.) and so I go one.

II. When a Minister of the Church of England goes up to the Pulpit to Preach, may not he Pray before he begin? Cur. By no means. Countr. Tell me ingenuously, Sir, isit so? Cur. it is indeed Countr. Nay, but I'm unwilling to believe such an ill thing of the Church of Englands Constitution, for I hear there are several of them, that do use to pray before Sermon. Cur. 'Tistrue, there are some of them have a Tang of the Puritan, or, at least wou'd fain please the Puritans, and such as these perhaps may do it. Countr But are there any of them do it not? Cur. Any, do ye ask? Their great Men never do it, so tar from that, they rate those that do it in a most terrible manner; witness Dr. South you were speaking of, who tells you, (9) that the way of the Minister's praying in Pulpit before Sermon was sufficient up by an humor of Novelty, and that it is a Senseleis and Absurd Practice, and that the Canons and Constitutions of the Church are

⁽⁴⁾ Cave's Primite Christ. Page 279, 280. (5) Can. 57. (6) Smart's short Taeatise of Alture Page 6. (7) 2 Tim. 4 verse 2 (8) See Stillingsseet's Irone on this. Head, page 333. (9) South's Serm. Vol. 2d. Serm. on Eccles. 5. ver. 2. pag. 186.

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not responsible for it. Countr. I am loath to believe all this, for I remember the Bellop of Norwich in his late Visitation Charge, Anno 1709 (10) urees his Clergy to pray before Sermon, and enforces their doing to by the 551h Cannon. Cur. Tis trne, he does fo, but you must know, he's bur a Whig. Bishop, and we hate these with all the Low flyers as much as we do you, as being Falle Brethren. And as for that 55th Canon. which he speaks of the the Great Divines of the Church of England interpret it only of that which they call * Bidding Prayer, and not of praying himfelf as the Mouth of the People. And even that lame Bashop himfelf tells his Clergy, that he will not contend with them, if they Bidd a Prayer only, the they don't make on themselves. Befides, the Prayer enjoyn'd by the faid Canon is not like your Ministers Prayers before Sermon, which represent the Sans and Wants of the Congregation, and ask the Pardon of one, and a Supply of the other, but it is only an Intercession for the King, Queen, and Christian Church, &c. However, the Bishop's Exhorting his Clergy, as he does, is a plain enough indication that many of them neither do pray, nor Bidd Prayer before Sermon, tho' he (like : a Whig as he was) would have them to do it.

Mell, Sir, the they must not pray Before Sermon, yet may they not at least pray After Sermon? Cur. by no means, Countr. May I believe you in this? Cur. Yes, you may: For, No fewer than eleven Bishops, and I know not how many of the dignisted Cleargy, after King Charles the Second's Restauration, declared to the World their Desire in these Words (11) We heartily aestre that Great Care may be taken, to suppress those private Conceptions of Prayer Before and After Jermon. And accordingly Mr. Bixter, having Preach'd before the King at Whitehall, was pulled out of the Pulpit in the King's presence (12) for offering to pray after Sermon. Countr. Now pray, Sir, tell mes

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⁽¹⁰⁾ Visitation Charge Page 25th. *Bidding prayer is when the Congregation is defired, Sccretly to pray for such and such things.
(11) See Conference at the Savoy page 57: (12) Great Dict. in Charl. 2d...

why are they such Enemies to the Ministers praying in the Pulpit? Cur. The Reason is, because they derogate from the Excellency of the common Prayers in the Book, which are read from the Desk. as if they were not perfect. Countr. O, then you think the Common Prayers perfect. Cur. Yes, who doubts that, but such ill natur'd Cratures as you are. Countr. Tell me, Sir, Do the Common Prayers contain a Petition for the Assistance of the Minister that is to Preach (when there is Preaching?) Cur. No. Countr. Do they contain a Petition for a Bleffing on what has been Preach'd? Cur. No. Countr. Then it feems they are not so very perfect, but that the Minister might be allow'd to put up a Petition of that Nature bimself. However, Sir, You have open'd mine Eyes, and I hope in God neuer to hear a Sermon which the Minister dare not both u/her in and conclude with a Prayer, and so am not likely to be your Proselyte. Yet I'm content ro discourse a little surther with you on this Subject of Prayer. Cur. Say on-

III. Countr. M.y not a Minister by the Rules of the Church of England conceive a Prayer, or pray Extempore, as they call it, upon any occasion; Suppose, in Baptizeing, Marrying, giving the Communion, Visiting the Sick or the like. Cur. He must pray no otherwise but by the Book. Country. A poor Country-man being fuddenly taken ill, sends for the Priest in the Night time to Visit Cur. What follows? Countr. Unhappily the Country man has never a candle in his house; how that the Priest read? Cur. The case is clear, the sick Man must want Prayers, to teach him to be better provided. Countr. Sir, it seems to me the strangest thing in the World, that the Ministers of the Church of England, being all (as they profess) the Children of God by Spiritual regeneration, must not yet open their mouth to cry Abba Father, but as they read it out of the Book. Cur. And do you then think there is any Excellency in Extempory Prayers? Countr. Yes, indeed I do. Cur. Then I must deal roundly, with you, to cure you of that error; I tell you, Friend, that Fatempore Prayer, when

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best performed, is nothing (13) but a business of invention and wit, and requires no more but a seeming imagination, a bold front and ready Expression. Countr. I thought, Sir, that our Saviour, the Apostles and Primitive Christians had all Prayed Extempore. Cur. What then? Countr. I think then, it looks something like Blasphemy, to say that Extempore Prayer when best performed is nothing but a Business of Invention and Wit, but pray Sir, why should ye be so fierce against Extempore Prayers: Cur. 'Tis out of pure Love to the Church of England, For I am Jatisfied in my Conscience (14) that, that Intoxicating Bewitching cheat of Extempore Prayer has been all along the Devil's Mafter-piecee and Prime Engine to overthrow that Church Countr. Sir, I'm forry to hear any Body talk at that Defperate rate, will you call that a Master-piece of the Devil, which is the Effect of the Spirit of God? do you think that these that pray Extempore, may not Pray by the Spirit? Cur. Ay, there's true Presbyterian Cant. Yes, your Ministers pray by the Spirit, I contels, but know ye what Spirit it is, Let all their Extempore harangues be considered, and duely weighed, (15) and you shall find a Spirit of Pride, Faction, and Sedition, predo. minant in them all: the Only Spirit which those Impostors do Really and Indeed Pray by. Count. Matth. 12-ver-31.32. Cur: You are muttering somewhat in to your self, I think. Countr: 'Tis true, Sir, but that which I have to fay to you, is, that the Reproaching people with praying Extempore, and praying by the Spirit, is a Sign of a prophane heart, and of such as are altogether Strangers from the power, and comfort of the Duty. Cur. Right Whig over again, I knew you would not flint, till you gave Signs of the heart, your Ministers teach you fuch Stuff as that. Countr. Our Saviour has taught us (16) by their Fruits ye shall know them; and as for this particular. I repeated only

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⁽¹³⁾ South's Serm: ubi Supra page 137. (14) South ubi Jupra page 139. (15) abidem. (16) Matth. 7.20.

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the words of Dr. Wilkins Bishop (17) of Chester. Cur. Yes. another VV big Bishop, Brother in Law to Oliver Cromwell, what betrer could be expected from him? But Friend you suffer your selt to be Deluded, for I do not in the least question, but the chief design of such as use the extempore Way, is to amuse the unthinking Rable, with an admiration of their Gifts, their whole Devotion proceeding from no other principle, but only a love to hear themselves talk. And, I believe, it would put Lucifer himself hard to it, to out wye the pride of one of these fellows, pouring out his Extempore stuff amongst his ignorant, whineing Factious Followers, listning to, and applauding his copious Flow and Cant, with the Ridiculous accents of their impertinent Groans (18) Countr. Sir, you have declaim'd very powerfully, and I referr it to all the lober part of the World, to judge, if one that talks at that rate, is not fitter for Bedlam than a Pulpit, you have fairly justified the Picture I drew of a High Divine, a great deal of Bluster, and a Spice of Blasphemy, is all the Logick we are to expect from him. Cur. But can you have the Confidence to deny but that these that plead for Extempore Prayer, do it only that they may went their Passions, insinuate their Jealousies, diseminate their pernicious Principles, and foment a Faction. (19) Countr. Yes, Sir, I can deny it, for I know it to be Monstroully false and am sure, you cannot bring Evidence of it. Cur. Evidence! why, the Great Masters of the Extempore Gift in the Late Times (20) used to Lybell the King in the Lord. Countr. As how Pray? Cur. In their Extempore effusions they used to pray, that God (21) would Turn his Heart, and Open his Eyes, as if he had been a Pagan; Countr. A very Hainous Fault fure, and a strong Argument no doubt but is there any thing above the Degree of an Idiot, will fay that none want to have their bearts turned or Eyes Opened, but such as are Pagans: a little Flashy

⁽¹⁷⁾ Gift of Prayer page 10. (18) Dr. South's Serm. ubi suppa page 136. (19) Grand Debute Resumed page 1sts. (20) South's Serm. ubi supra page 138. (211) ibidemy.

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wit, Sir, (which by the by is feldom found in company with a folid Judgement) makes agreeable enough Conversation over a Botle or at a Drinking Table, but in the Pulpit whence I suppose you borrowed that Stricture of yours) 'tis intollerable. But that I may give you a particular answer, In the first Place I must take the treedom to tell you, That if the Church of England and our own Episcopal Clergy at home had made such a Prayer for the late K: James, when he was upon the Throne, and had not blown him up with the false Notion of Passive Obedience and NON-Ressistance, which they never meant to keep longer than their own Persons or Perquifits began to be invaded, they had probably fav'd the three: Nations a hunder Thousand Lives, and a hunder Millions of Money by Modest Accompt. Secondly, If Praying Extempore be so dangerous in point of Faction, I'm sure Preaching is much more fo, and has been found to be so in Experience, Witness Sibsborp and Manuaring, South and Sacheverell, &c, who have Inflam'd Humors, Preach'd Sedition, rais'd Mobs, and been the Cause of more Blood-shed than all the Extempore Prayers of Presbyterian Ministers since the Reformation. If then your Argument be good, all Preaching ought to be discharg'd, as it has been oftner than once (22) in England, fince the Reformation.

Cur. But, Friend, consider, pray, can any Sober Person (23) think it reasonable, that the publick Devotions of a whole Congregation should be under the Conduct and at the Mercy of a PERT, EMPTY, CONCESTED, HOLDER-FORTH, whose Chief if not Sole Intent is to vent his Spiritual Clack. Countr-No indeed, Sir, no Sober Man will think that reasonable, but, pray, tell me, Are all the Divines of the Church of England or our Episcopal Divines here in Scotland, who are so fond of the English Service, such Pert, Empty, Conceited Fellows, not one of them of so much Discretion, that they dare be trusted with the publick Devotions, except as they Read them out of the Book. I

⁽²²⁾ See Burnet's Hist: Reform. Abridg. page 64. and Page: 349 part 2d. (23) See South's Serm. ubi supra page 137.

can any sober person think that a Minister who is of Ability enough to tell People their Duty in *Preaching*, shou'd yet be absolutly unfit to **Pray** for them? That I think, Sir, passes all common Understanding.

Cur. But, Gossip; I have a more weighty Consideration yet be-You know the Sins and Wants; and Mercies needfull for a Congregation [at least such as can be mention'd in a promiscuous Auditory] are generally much the same at all times, and what need is there then of Extempore Prayer? Do you think that God is to be complemented with a Change of words or a Set of new Phrases? (24) Countr. No surely, I have no such thought, but then I answer. First, The Question betwixt you and us is not Whether FORMS in publick Worship be LAVVFULL, but Whether they be Absolutly Necessary: For the Church of Eng-Land allows of nothing but FORMS in Prayer, Nay, nor of ANT OTHER FORMS, but such as the Church has set, calling all other Prayers whether Compos'd or Extempore PRIVATE CON-CEPTIONS. Secondly, 'Tis true, God is not to be taken with new Phrases, but surely the Church is oblig'd to follow such a Method in her Devotions, as may be most Affecting to the People that are to join, and may make them most Attentive and Intenle, which a Change certainly does in the Experience of the Generality of Men. Cur. Yes indeed, with the Generality of the Mob and Rascal Multitude, but not so with People of Sense or good Taste. Countr. Say you so, Sir? Then for an Instance I'll produce you the Judgement of one, whose Sense was never doubted, and who was thought to have as fine a Tafte as any Man in England. Sir W. Coventrie, after he has reprov'd the impertiment Ramblings of some, which indeed deserve to be reprov'd wherever they are. On the other side (25) (he adds) there may be too great Restraint put upon Men whom God and Nature bath destinguished by blessing them with a happier Talent, and not

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⁽²⁴⁾ South ubi supra, Grand Debate Resumed. (25) Character of a Trimmer, page 48.

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only by giving them good Sense but a powerfull Utterance too, has enabled them to gust out upon the attentive Auditory with a mighty Stream of Devout and unaffetted Eloquence. When a Man so qualify'd, endu'd with Learning too, and above all adorn'd with a good Life, breaks out into a warm and well deliver'd Prayer before Sermon, it has the Appearance of a Divine Rapture, he raises and leads the Hearts of the Asembly in another Manner than the most Compos'd or best Studied Form of Set Words can do. And the PRAYWEES who serve up all their Sermons with the same Garnsshing wou'd look like so many STATUES or MEN of STRAW in the Pulpit, compar'd with those who speak with such a powerfull Zeal that Men are Tempted at the Moment to believe, Heavenit felf has Dict. sted thefe Words to them. Now, Sir, find me if you can, any thing was ever spoken so Sensibly and so Nobly in Favour of Set Forms, and you shall gain me. This is so far from being possible, that I can produce you the Testimony of an English Beshop himself (26) afferting that Prayer by Book is commonly Flat and Dead, and has not that Life and Vigour in it to Engage the Affections, as when it proceeds immediatly from the Soul it self, and that Set Forms do especially expose People to Lip-Service and. Formality. And I may appeal to your own Judgement Whether, if the Ministers of the Church of England had been ty'd up till now to the Reading of the Homilies, without being allow'd to make Sermons of their own, both they and their Auditories had not nauleat on them ere this time, And yet I have a strong Impression that the Homilies are as compleat a Body of Sermons. as the Liturgy is of Devotions. Cur. Nay but, Friend, there lies this Exception against Extempore Prayers, That Ministers either thro' Weakness or Inadvertency are apt to stumble into Petitions which the Auditory cannor join with. Countr, 'Tis true, Sir, but then I Answer First, (27) If he, who is the Mouth of the Rest,

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⁽²⁶⁾ Wilkin's Gift of Prayer, page 9, 10, (27) Wilkin's Gift of prayer page 10.

sliros Impudence deliver that which we can't approve of, God does not look upon it as our Prayer, if our Defires do not fay AMEN to't. Secondly, There is a Cure to be had for this. Cur. What. pray? Countr. This, to wit, To choose Ministers of that Sufficiency and Discretion that no fuch thing may be fear'd from them. Cur: But how shall such Ministers be got for every Congregation in England? Is it to be expected, that poor Curats upon 15 or 20 Pound, a year should be of such Sufficiency. Countr. Let them put away PLURALITIES, and make a more equal Dividend of the Revenues of the Church, and then, I doubt not, there may be a competency for a man of Sufficiency in every Congregation. Cur. But, Friend, it is the great Honour and Support of the Church of England, that she has so many of the Sons of the Nobility and Gentry among her Clergy, and how should these be suitably provided for, if Pluralities were taken away? Countr. Nay, Sir, I can fay nothing to that, if they will starve their Souls, to provide for their Sons, who can help it? But in the mean time [28] it feems to be no very good Constitution, where these that do not Feed the Flock, do yet Eat of the Milk thereof, and those that don't Serve at the Altar, do yet Live by it.

Cur. But Gossip, the Gift of Prayer is a Business of vast Dissiculty to be attain'd, and why should Ministers be put under that Dissiculty, when the Common Prayer may relieve them of it? Countr. Sir, 'tis of such Dissiculty (29) that it it be but Seriously attempted (as all Religious bussinesses ought to be, 'tis easie to be attained by any one that has but Common capacity. and naturall Reason seems to dictate this; for is there any Man that's seasible of his Wants and Dangers, but will find a way to Pray without Book? And the less of Artisice there is in his Prayer, the more Sincere, and Consequently the more Prevailing it is with GOD. If a Beggar (30), Address me with a set Speech, I look

[30] nec nocte paratum;

^[28] Lord Verulam's Considerations touching the Church of England page 35. [29] Wilkin's Gist of Prayer page 11.

[15]

upon him with an Indifferent Eye, perhaps suspect him for a Rogue, but it I fee his Wants dictating words to him, he is fure to move me. Cur. But do you think that every one that can express his wants in Secret before God, would be fit to do it before the Church. Countr. No indeed, but I think that every man that's admitted to be a Minister should be thus fit, for I think that he ought to be such a one as lays the Case of his People serioully to heart, before he come to represent it before God in publick, and this will readily supply him with Eloquence (31) for out of the Abundance of the Heart the Mouth speaketh: I think he ought to have all the probable Evidences of a good Man, and this will help him to a good Frame, which wonderfully loofens the Tongue. It all this be not enough, I think he should be one, whom Nature and Study has furnished with a competent Talent of Elocution, so that he is capable to express himself suitably. And if he be not able to do this, at least upon ordinary occasions Especially if he have a Directory of the Church to point him to the Great Lines of the Publick Devotions, I shall never be perswaded that God made such a man for a Minister. Cur. I see you are obflinate, and not to be convinced on this head, pray go on to another.

IV. Countr. Sir, I find many of these whom you call your Great Divines, in the Church of England, inveigh mightily against Long Prayers, and make very fine Satyrs against the Presbyterians on that head. Cur. And are they not just in doing so? Countr. Sir, I have heard five Hunder Presbyterian Exercises in my time, but I rever heard any of them so long as either Morning or Evening Prayer is in the Service Book. Cur. O, Friend, you don't advert; tho' the Devotions belong, yet the Prayers are short, for they are divided into many short Collects or Prayers many of them not containing above one Petition. Countr. That's a way of De-

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votion, Sir, which I'm sure neither the Scripture justifies, nor can Reason account for. Cur. O, 'tis the great Excellency of the Common-Prayer-Book, and I shall give you the Reasons of it, from the Writings of the Great Doctors of the Church. Countra Let me hear them pray. Cur. In the first place the publick Devotions are divided into so many short Prayers and Collects, because (32) such was that which our Lord himself Composed, and therefore the Church ordered it so, that therein she might follow our Lord's Example. Countr. 'Tis true, Sir, our Lord gave us a Short Prayer, but does not that Prayer comprehend all that's needfull to be prayed for? Cur. Yes certainly. Countr. And does every Hort Collect or Prayer in the Service Book Comprehendall that's needfull. Cur. Not lingly, but take them all jointly and they do. Countr. I ask again, Sir, did our Lord mean that his Disciples should say that Prayer all at once, or meant He, that they should first put up one Petition, and then pause, and interpole something else, and then go to another Petition? Cur. No. He furely meant they should say it all at once. Countr. How then, I befeech you, can this justifie the SHREDING the Prayers into so many Parcels, with pauses between. Believe it, Sir, it was not our LORD's Example, but that of Rome that the Church of England followed in this matter, thus it is in the Roman Rituall and Breviary, the Method the same, the Words oftimes the Cur. Nay, but Friend (which is the second Reason) 'tis very Difficult you know to keep our Minds long intent upon one Thing, and much more upon so Great things as the Object and Subject of our Prayers: 'Twas therefore reasonable to divide the publick Devotions into Somany Short Prayers and Collects, that the Mind might not fag in it's Intensness. Countr. What you alledge, Sir, is very true, that 'tis Difficult to keep our Minds long intent, but then I ask you, when we do find them intent

Dr. Beveridge ubi supra, page 39.

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⁽³²⁾ Dr. Beveridge Sermon on the Excellency and Usefulness of the Common Prayer, page 39.

hou'd we VOLUNTAR L1 flack the Intensness? Or, do ye think it lo easie to be recover'd, after we have slackt it? Intensness of Mind in Prayer is certainly the Effect of the Spirit of God. But I think every good Christian will own that the Motions of the Spirit shou'd be cherish'd not quench'd. I have observ'd oftner than once, our Ministers (for we acknowledge THET have Infirmities, tho' TOURS have none) beginning Publick Prayer with a perceivable Heavine's upon their Spirit, and yet pray themselves and the Auditory too into a D-VINE WARMIH in the progress of it. Now, had it been accountable in them to have broke of in the midst of that HEAT? I had certainly reckon'd it a terrible prevailing of Satan over them, if they had: And an Ousupportable Tyran y in the Church, if she oblig'd them to it. Cur. O what prodigious CANT is all this! I can't endure to hear it. All that which you call WARMTH and HEAT in Prayer is nothing but WARMTH of FANCY, HEAT of IMAGINATION, the Working of the ANL-MAL AFFECTIONS, MEER MECHANISM, and BODILY EX-ERCISE which profiteth little. Countr. Sir, I acknowledge you have spoken in the true Stile of your Party (33,) but as 'tis evidently profane, and manifeltly falle to the Experience of every good Christian in the World Jans exception, To your Argument wants even the Colour of common Sense to support it: For, because the ANIMAL AFFECTIONS operate with Sensible Fervour in Prayer, Does it therefore follow, That the Spirit of GOD did not excite them? Or, That because the Inferiour and Bodily Faculties do Operat, therefore the Superiour Faculties do not? Who knows not that GOD who knows our Frame, works within us according to it, and that the Soul and Body work mutually upon and affect each other? These then who make the working of the Animal Affections, and the working of the Spirit of GOD inconsistent don't consider the Make of Hu-

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man Nature, nor the Wisdom and Goodness of GOD in applying

Himself to us as compound Beings consisting of Flesh and Spirit,

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⁽³³⁾ Dr. Scot, the Author of the Fundamental Charter, et passim omnes.

of Inferior and Superior Faculties. But I have something yet to add (and pray mark it well, for it may Edifie you) and 'tis this, That of all the Protestant Churches in the World, the Church of England has the least Reason to speak against an ANIMAL WOR-SHIP: For, of all others the has aim'd most at the raising the Animal Affections by her Way of Worship, tho' she has the Unhappiness to attempt it by uninstituted Methods: For what else means the pompousness of her Service? What else is design'd by the Sacred Vestments, Cope, Surplice, Rotchet, &c? What else by the Ceremonies, Organs, Singing-Boys, and all that mimical Cringing and Bowing, which is below the Gravity of a Man, much more of a Minister? Can there be any thing else designed by all this, but to bear upon the Senses, and affect the Imagination? Cur. Well, Gossip, teeing you are so ill pleas'd with that Reason, I'll give you a third, You know (34) we shou'd put up all cur Petitions in the Name of Christ. Countr. Right, Sir, but is it necessary to mention the Name of Christ at the end of EVERY Petition? Or, suppose it were, is it necessary to break off the Prayer when we do to? No Man can see either Precept, Example, or Reason for that, and tho' your Divines have call'd that Argument of yours UNANSWERABLE (35) yet, I think, in common Sense they cou'd mean no more, than that it deserv'd no Answer, and so you may go on to another. Cur. By thus divideing the publick Devotions, Every Petition is ushered in with some of the perfections and Properties of GOD luitable to the Petition (36) Countr. This Sir, is of the same weight with the former for Imo, It will not be easie to prove, that every Petition, or even every two or three Petitions should be Ushered in with such a preamble, I'm fure there's neither Precept nor Example for it; 2do, Thos it were necessary, it might be done without a pause or stop. 3tio, Several of the Prayers and Collects in the Service Book have

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⁽³⁴⁾ Dr. Beveridge ubi supra, page 41. (33) South's Serm-ubi supra page 183. (36) Dr. Beveridge ubi supra page

Periection of GOD mentioned, does not feem to be so very well suited to the Petition following. The Prayer for the Clergy (you know) runs thus, Almighty and Everlasting God, who alone does great Marvels, send down upon the Bishops and Curats the Spirit of Grace. Wherein the Connexion between the Preface & Petition is not so natural and Immediat, but that it gave occasion to one to put that Fatyrical question, What (quoth he) is it so great a marvel that Bishops and Curats should have the Grace of GOD. you must then seek out other Reasons for that Practice, for these you have adduced are not of a Dram weight. Cur. Let that Sub-

ject fall then, and go on to another.

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V. Countr. Does ever the New Testament give the Title of PRIEST to the Ministers of the Gospel as such? Cur. No. Countr. Why then does the Service Book use it so often? Cur. There is no ill in that; PRIEST is only a Corruption of the word Presbyter. Countr. Nay, but I strongly suspect, the Service Book infinuats some fulse Doctrines under that Title. Cur. What pray. Countr. Even these; that they offer a PROPER Propitiatory Sacrifice in the Sacrament of the Eucharist, and 2dly. That there is a power of forgiving Sins Properly speaking lodged in the Church or the Priests and Ministers of it, which is Exerted in the SACERDOTAL Absolution. Cur. These are only your Groundless and Uncharitable jealousies; There are no such Doctrines infinuate under the Title of the Priest, in the Service Book. Countr. Nay Sir, my Jealousies are not so Groundless, as you apprehend: for in the first place. The Calling Gospel Ministers by the Name of Priest is plainly the Popish Stile, and all the World knows that the Papists give them that Name upon the Account of the toresaid Doctrines, (37) In the second place, The English Bishops in the Conference at the Savoy, gave this Express Reason, for Retaining the Name Priest, in the Liturgie, because ABSO-

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⁽³⁷⁾ See the Roman Ritual, on the Sacrament of Pennance and the Eucharist.

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under the order of a Priest. (38) And 3dly, The Bishop of Norwich in his late Visitation Charge acknowledges that these Doctrines are Propogate among the Divines of the Church of England, for advancing the Honour of the Clergy (39) tho' indeed very honestly he spends A great part of his Charge to his Clergy, in disputing against them. Now Sir, these are Grounds which I believe you will not e sily answer. 'tis plain (at least) beyond Contradiction, that the Title of Priest gives Countenance to these Doctrines. Cur. Well, I shall think better on them against some

other time. Now proceed.

VI. Read a Passage here in the Service Book. Curat READS. And note that there shall be for every Male child to be Baptized, two God-Fathers and one God-Mother, and for every Female, one God-Father, and two God-Mothers. Countr. Now, pray, Sir, what's the Office of these God-Fathers & God-Mothers, Cur. It is Twofold. In the first place, To represent the Child as Proxies, & to Believe and Repent in the Childs stead, and their Protession of Faith and Repentance is Constructed to be the Child's & thereupon the Childs Spiritual Regeneration (about which you moved a doubt in our former conference) proceeds; all this is clear from the Office of Baptism and the Catechism in the Service Book. For in the Office of Baptisin, the Priest asks, Doest Thou in the Name of this Child, Renounce the Devil and all his Works &c? Answer, I Renounce them all. Doest thou believe in God the Father Almighty &c? Answer, All this I stedfastly believe. Wilt thou be Baptized in this Faith? Answer, That is my desire. Wilt thou then obediently keep Gods Holy Will and Commandments &c? Answer, I will. Tho' these Answers are uttered by the God-Fathers, yet they are supposed to be uttered by the Child-Countr. Now, Sir, I crave leave to Suggest two or three things to you on this Head. In the first place the Great Forraign Divine

⁽³⁸⁾ Se the Grand Debate page 78. (39) See Bishop of Norwich Visitation Charge 1709. page 13, and 19.

Voet Relates (40) that these Questions and Answers, have been a Grievance to Peoples Consciences ever since the days of K. Edward the 6th. 2dly, Your Writers use to Boast much (41) of Bucers having approved the English Liturgie. Yet Burnet in his History of the Reformation Expresly relates (42) of him, that he did not approve of the God-Fathers Answering in the Childs Name. 3 dly, Such a piece of mimickry can never be thought the Reasonable Service that GOD requires: 4thly, All the other Prorestant Churches Teach that Children are baptized in the Right of their believing Parents one or both; but this Practice of the Englith subverts that Title, and takes away that Ground of Infants Baptism. Cur. Indeed, Friend, the Church of England does not admit Children to Baptilm upon the account of their Christian Parentage; for the words of the 29 Canon are. No Parent shall either be urged to be present, or admitted to answer for his own Child. And the admits all Children, even these of Infidels and Atheists to baptism, it they be presented by God-fathers and Godmothers, and, fay (43) the Bishops, in the Conference at the Savoy with the Presbyterians, who objected against that Doctrine. Our Church concludes charitably that Christ will favourably accept EVERY Infant to Baptism, that is presented by the Church according to our prefent Order. Countr. Sir, Iacknowledge, the Church of England has the Roman Ritual on her side, both as to Doctrine and Form of Words; but, I fuppose, no Protestant will think that a very engaging Argument, where Scripture and Reafon are wanting, as they evidently are in this Case. But. Sir, there are two Answers to two Questions in the English Catechism relating to this same Subject, which I cannot so well comprehend the Sense of Cur. What pray? Countr. Here they are. Quest. What is required of Persons to be baptized? Answ. Repentance, where-

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⁽⁴⁰⁾ Eccles. polit. lib. 2. tract. 1. cap: 6. page 415. (11) Cades Appendix concerning Ceremonies, page 21. &c. (42) Page 129. part. 2. (43) Page 129.

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the Promises of GOD made to them in that Sacrament. Quest: Why then are Infants baptized, when by reason of their Tender Age they cannot perform them. Answ. Because they promise them both by their Sureties, which Promile when they come to Age, themselves are bound to perform. Cur. Well, what have you to Object against these Answers? Countr In the first place, the Promise of Faith and Repentance made by the Sureties, is neither the only nor the mun Reason why Infants are Baptized; but it is because they are the Seed of the Faithful, Cor. 7 14. & therefore have a right to the Seal of the Promises, & so the Answer to the second of these Questions is false. 2dly, If the Performance of Repentance and Fai h be required of all Persons to be Baptized, Infants as well as Adult Persons, as the Answer to the first of these Que-Stions plainly intimates; How is it possible that the vicarious PRO-MISE of the Sureties can Answer the demand of PERFORM-ANCE; This is Incomprehensible to all Senie and Understanding; and yet the Answer to the 2d, of these Questions Asserts that it does fo. Did the Martyres who composed the Liturgie speak nonlense? Or appoint Children to be taught it by way of Catechilm. Cur. Friend I acknowledge, the Answer to that 2d. Question is not so very intelligable as need were- For when Actual Personal Performance is required, it is hard to conceive, how a Promile by another is accepted in Lieu of it; but the Martyrs who Compiled the Liturgie are not to be blamed for the Unintelligableness of that Answer, for they were long dead before that part of the English Catechisms about the Sacraments was Compil-Countr. Why, is it not in K. Edwards, or Q. Elizabeth's Liturgie? Cur. Not at all; It was not compiled till the Conferance at Hampton Court, after K. James the fixths Accession to the English Throne. Countr. Well Sir, K. James was a Scholar, and would not (Thope) suffer nonsense to be put into the Liturgie. Cur. No indeed, but, you must know, the Answer was otherwise conceived, than we now find it. Countr. How Pray. Cur. Thus Why then are Infants Baptized, when by reason of their tender Age, they cannot PERFORM them. Aniw. Yes, they do PERFORM PERFORM them by their Sureties &c. Thus it is in all the Service Books in K. James the 6th, and K Charles the Ifs time; and thus it is in the Liturgie fent down by him to Scotland Anno 1637, and so performing being in the Answer, as well as in the Question, it makes good enough Sense. Countre True Sir, it makes better Sense, but it makes the most Horrid Dottrine that can well be Imagined; For how God. Fathers and God-Mothers should Perform Repentance and Faith for the Child, is beyond Comprehension; And yet much more so, when 'tis considered, that Millions of them never Perform them for themselves. Sir, the generality * of the English Writers Ridicule the Doctrine of the Imputatation of Christ's Righteousness at a Strange Rate, and yet they allow the Imputation of a forry Creatures Righteousnels, which is always Imperfect, and in many Cases none at all, I leave it to the World to judge how accountable this is. But how came Performing to flip out of the Answer and promise to be put into it's Read? Cur. I'll give you the History of that; After K. Charles the 2ds Restauration, the Presbyterians, in the Conference at the Savoy, made a heavy Objection against the Answer, as it was first conceived; and therefore the Bishops struck out Performing and put PROMISE in it's Room. Countr. Well, Sir, are the Episcopal Divines in England fully satisfied with it, as it now stands; Cur. I confess they are not, they will not speak barshly of any thing that's in the Service Book; but they say (44) Modestly that psibly the Answer might be better Digested than it is: Countr. I am perfectly of their Mind, for nothing can be worse Digested, and so for once we are agreed.

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do M But tell me in the next place, Sir, what's the second part of the God-Fathers and God-Mothers Office? Cur. It is to undertake as SURETIES (as among other things) so for the Child's Christian Education. Countr. If the God-Fathers and God-Mothers, be the Sureties for that, pray who are the Principles? Cur:

^{*}See Dr. Scots Christ. Life Vol. 4. part 3. cap. 6. &c. (44)
Towerson on Baptism, part 11. page, mihi 358.

The Parents, with whom the God-Fathers and God-Mothers are a joint security to the Church (45) Countr. But, Sir, you rold me just now from the Canons of the Church, that the Parents are not Admitted to Answer for the Child. Cur. And what then? Countr. Why, Sir, thence I think it follows, that the God-Fathers and God-Mothers Obligation is null? Cur. How for Countr. Tho' I am not Skilled in the Laws my felf, yet I have heard that the Law (46) fays, that where the Principal is not bound, the Sureties Obligation is Null. And indeed General'y the God-Fathers and God-Mothers who are Sureties, are so far feen in the Law as to understand this; for the Child's Christian Education is the thing in the World, they leaft think on, and no wonder indeed. for the English Service in this Particular is yet worse than the Potis Ritual. Cur. How fo? Countr. By the Rubrick of the Populo Ritual, the Priest is Expresly discharged, to admit for God-Fathers or God-Mothers, such as are Infidels or Hereticks, or Pub. lickly Excommunicat Persons, or such as are interdected, or fuch as are Scandalous, or are not right in their Wits, or are ignorant of the Elemenes of Faith. But the Service Book has no fuch Caution. Cur. True, the Service Book has mone, but the Canons of the Church have; Look here the 29th, Canon, Neither shall any Person be admitted God-Father or God-Mother to any Child at Christning or Confirmation, before the faid Per-Son so Undertakeing bath Received the Holy Communion. Countr. Now, Sir, allow me to Answer in the first place, all the World knows, that Canon is not observed, even the Doctors of the Church of England tell us, (47) that the Ungodly crewthat never ap. proach the Holy Attar are admitted to that Office, and that Parents often provide such for it, as are most likely to make the Infant a good Present, or leave it a Legacy, or bestow handsomely on Midwives and Nurses, let them be never so Loose,

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⁽⁴⁵⁾ Bray's Catechetical Lectures, Lect. 31, 32. (46) Instit Lib. 3 tit. 20 de side jussoribus. H. L. side jussor obligari Libs 46. Tit. 1. 16. (47) Dr. Bray ubi supra.

Leud, or meer Children, or otherwise Unqualified. adly, Tho Canon was not intended to Exclude Persons from that Office for want of moral qualifications, but for want of Age. Cur. Why do ye think so? Countr. One good way, Sir, of knowing the meaning of a Law, is by the Title or Rubrick of it, now the Title of that Canon runs thus, CHILDREN NOT COM-MUNICANTS are not to be God-Fathers. Cur. Ay, but, Goffip their being Communicants supposes them to be morally qualified, Countr. Sir, you might talk at that Rate in China or 7apan, or such far off Countries, where the Customs of England are not known, but Scotland is too near the Doors for it. Don't you know, Sir, that all the People of England are obliged to Communicat thrice a Year? (48) Den't you know, that it is not in the power of the Ministers of the Church of England to repell any Body from the Communion, unless they would expose themselves to vexations Suits? Cur. 'I is true. Countr. Say then in the name of Modesty, how peoples Communicating will inferr them to be good Christians? Are all the People of England such? Cur. But Friend, no Church ought to be unbraided with that, which is the matter of her Grief and Complaint. Countr. Right, Sir, but where did they ever complain of the want of such a power to Repel unworthy Persons from the Communion. I find the English Dectors inveighing against the Presbyterian practice of Examining People before the Communion (49) and, that I think is no great fign of their grief. Cur. But in the Representation by the Lower House of Convocation. Decr. 1704 You'l find them complaining heavily to the Archbishop and Bishops, of their Distinties about Admistring the Holy Sucrament (50) to all persons indifferently. Countr. Sir, you need no more for understanding the intendment of that Representation, but to Read the Words, We see not how we can in severall cases att conformably to the Rubrick and Canons of the Church, in repelling such persons as are unworthy, AND PARTICULARLY NOTORIOUS SCHIS-

^[48] Can. 21. [49] Faringdons Sermon on 1 Cor. 11. v. 28. [50] page 8.

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MATICKS, without exposing our selves to vexatious and expensive Suits at Law. There was no hurt intended thereby to the true Sons of the Church, how leud soever, but the Bolt was Directed against the Desenters, whose Occasional Conformity qualifies them for Places.

binc illa lacryma!

They have got a Trick of calling all Dissenters Shismaticks. which, by the same Figure of Speech, that the Papists call every body but themselves Hereticks, is very true. Cur. I find there

is no convincing of you on this head; go on to another-

VII. Countr. Read these Words in the Office of Private Baptism in the Service Book. Curat READS. Because somethings ES. SENTIAL to this Sacrament may happen to be ommitted thro Fear or Haste in such time of Extremity, therefore I Demand further of you, with what MATTER was this Child Baptiz'd? With what WORDS was this Child Baptiz'd? Countr. Now, Sir, let me ask you a Question upon this Passage, Is there nothing ESSENTIAL to the Sacrament of Baptism but the WATER and the WORDS? Cur. What else should be ESSENIIAL thereto? Countr. Is not a Lawful Minister ESSENTIAL to the Administration of it? Cur. The Service Book requires a Lawful Minister to the Administration of it, in the Words before these just now Read, but it does not allow a Lawfull Minister to be ESSENTIAL thereto, to far from that, that the Church of England ratifies Baptism Administred by LAICKS and WOMEN. Countr Now, pray Sir, Let me Reason this Matter with you, 'Cur. Do so, and I shall Answer you in the very Words of the Greatest Divines of the Church. Countr: Is not Laicks & Women's Baptizing a bad Practice? Cur. It is. Countr. Is it not directly contrary to the Rules given by the Apostles? Cur. It is: Countr. Is it not founded upon the Opinion of the Inds pensible Necessity of Baptilm unto Salvation? Cur. It is. Countr. Is not that a falle Opinion? Cur. It is. Countr. Why then does the Serwice Book countenance such a Scandalous Practice, by teaching what only the MAITER and the WORDS are ESSENTIAL

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to Baptism? Cur. I'll give you the Reason of that. It is because Baptizing by Laicks and Women has been a Practice Universally spread over the Christian Church. Countr. O then, you allow PRACTICE to prevail over the RULES of the Golpel, and bring in a NON-OBSTANTE to the Law of God. Car. There is no Help for that, Friend, it has obtain'd fo Universally in England. Countr. Well, Sir, but I Hope that God will give all our Country-Men fo much Grace or Wit as to prevent it's obtaining in Scotland; and fo I shall aggravate it no further, but only crave leave to make two Observes upon this Practice. 1mo, This confirms what I said in the former Dialogue, Viz: That the Church of England DAMNS all Infants dying without Baptism, seeing tis only to prevent that, that she allows and Ratisses Baptism by Mid-wives and the like. Ilao, What a pleasant Jest is it to find our Episcopalians scruple Baptizing with Presbyterian Ministers, and yet Doat upon the Liturgy, which allows Baptism by Midwives. (5.1)

---- Dic Quintiliane Colorem:

Cur. Proceed to another Head.

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VIII. Countr. What do you think, Sir, of the DISCIPLINE of the Church of England? Cur. Tis the very best in the Christian World. Sacheverell himself has said it, (52) and deny it who dare? Countr. Tis true, Sir, it is not sate to contradict the Hero of the Mob, yet I hope we may reason it Modestly. You know that part of the Service Book which they call the COMMINATION. Cur. Yes. Countr. Does not the Church there acknowledge, that There was a GODLY DISCIPLINE in the Primitive Times, that such Persons as stood convict of Notorious Sin were put to open Penance. Cur. She does. Countr. Does not She acknowledge that She her Self has not that GODLY Discipline? Cur. She does. Countr. How then came that Brazenfac'd Fool to affert that the English Discipline is the best in the

⁽⁵¹⁾ For all this seventh Particular, See Burnet's Expos. Art: 23. page 261. (52) Serm: on False Brethren. page Mihi 15.

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World, when the Church her Selt in her Publick Offices gives him the Lie, at least once a Year? (53) Cur. Ay, but Friend, She WISHES that, that Godly Primitive Discipline were restored. Countr. And I believe ther's a Difference between WISHING and HAVING, but pray how long has she been WISHING that? Cur. Above these 150 Years, ever since the days of K. Edward the 6th. Countr. But his She join'd Endeavours to her Wishes? Cur. Don't touch upon that, Gossip,

In Magnis VOLUISSE Sat eft.

Countr. But, pray, how does the punish Her Delinquents? Cur. By the Purse, Gossip, which is a more Effectual way to make one Repent Unfeignedly than the Stool of Repentance, Sackcloath or White-Sheet, or our other Scotch, or Genevan Methods.

Ploratur lacrymis amissa pecunia VERIS-

FINGIT in boc cafu. Juv.

They have Lay Chancellours, a Parcel of rare Fellows, that make Transgressors draw Notably. Countr. But, Sir, is that the GOD. LT DISCIPLINE that was in the Primitive Times? (ur. 1 can't say that. Countr. Well, Sir, I shall not surther infift on't, I find it has been true what a Gentleman told me, that had fallen, thro' the Infirmitic of his Flesh, in both Kingdoms, that he cou'd never get money enough to fatisfie the Church, nor Repentance enough to fatisfie the KIRK. Cur. But, Friend, are not you convinc'd, That the Scotch Discipline is grateing to People, by the Severity of enjoyning publick Appearances before the Congregation? Countr. And don't you know, that as severe as it is, 'tis but Children's play to what was us'd in the first and purest Times of Christianity? Cur: That's true indeed. Countr: And don't you know, that the best of the English Writers (54) acknowledge this I confess it. Countr: Then, pray, Sir, speak to the Authors of your Party, to forbear their dull Jest's against the Scotch Dif-

(53) See the first Rubrick, before the Commination. (54)
Cave's Primit: Christ: Part 3d, cap. 5th.

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cipline, which are equally the Effect of Ignorance and Impudence Cur. Well, drop that Particular, and go one to another. Countr. Sir, You have given me so little Satisfaction upon what I have already proposed, that I think it needless to insist. Cur. 'Tis your Obstinacy makes you say so, for I have answered you generally in the very Words of the most famous Doctors of the Church. Countr. I thought, Sir, to have heard what you had to say for the Bowing to the Altur and at the Name JESUS. Cur. The Service Book does not enjoin these. Countr. But the Canons, I'm informed, do, (55) Cur. Nay but, I was to answer you only upon what's in the Service Book. And seeing you have ceased to object, I must propose some things to you, which, I hope, will either recommend or enforce the English Service upon you. Countr. Pray, let me hear them.

29)

I. Cur. If you consider the LANGUAGE, Gossip, you cannot but be allur'd by it. For, in the first place, it is English. County. That's well, Sir, and therein I contels it has the better of the Mass Book, which is in Latine. Cur. Secondly, 'Tis PLAIN ENGLISH. Countr. Sir, I answer in the first place, Our People understand PLAIN SCOTCH, and so we are at least equall with you. Secondly, There are some leading Terms in the Service Book, such as Benedicite. Benedictus, Magnificat, Nunc dimittis. Te Deum, Advent, Septungesima, Sexagesima, Quinquagesima, Quadragesima, Ember Days, Rogation Days, Annunciation, Epiph iny, Litary, &c. I think they are neither ENGLISH nor PLAIN ENGLISH, nor do I believe every Body understands them. Cur. In the third place, 'tis Proper English. Countr. I Answer in the first place, That the Language of the Service Book is so PROPER, is owing to the Presbyterians, it was their Importunity in the Conference at the Savoy, that made the Bishops yelld to have the Epistles and Gospels in the New Translation, it was their Importunity prevail'd with them to change that Nonsensical Phrase in the Form of Marriage Tell Deach us

(55) Can. 18. Anno 1603. and Can. 7. Anno 1640.

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Dep irt, into Till Death us do Part. (56) Secondly, I don't think it very Proper Language to appoint as the Service Book does) the 7th of Isaiab to be Read FOR THE EPISTLE on the Feast of the Annunciation; Nor the 40th of Isaah to be Read For the Epistle on the Feast of St. John Baptist. All the World knows there are not Epistles, and why then should they be read FOR Epistles. Thirdly, The Psalter both in Prose and Meeter are still in the Old Translation, notwithstanding of Remonstrances to have them alter'd (57) I hope, that's none of the most Proper English. Sure I am, Sir, it England's Church Musick were not better than her Church Poetry, it would not be very Charming, and 'tis a pittifull Matter that the Poetry shou'd be so very good on the STAGE, and so perfectly naught in the Church (58) But now, Sir, if you will have the Service Book to be to Proper Eng. list, then Squire Bicker-Stiff the TATLER, Censor General as he was, has been in the wrong, and Delerves to be Cenfur'd himfelf. Cur. Niy. now you begin to Rave, furely; What have we to do with the TATLER, being upon Serious Matters? Countr. Ha, patience Sir, the TATLER was a Man who wrote both good Sense and good Language usually, and there is a kind of Epicurijm in finding a Hole in such a Man's Blanket. Cur. Well, what of him, pray? Countr. Why, Sir, in one of his Lucubrations he imputes the Vanity of the Women to the extravagant Complements that the Men bestow on them, calling them Nymphs and Godde ses &c, and ascribing Divinity to them. (59) Cur. And what of all that? Countr. Why, Sir, Mr. Bickerstaff did not advert that he was reflecting on the Stile of the Service Book in all this. Cur: As how, pray? Countr. shou'd we, Sir, Worship any thing that is not a DIVINITY? Cur., No. Countr: Yet, in the Form of Marriage in the Service Book, every Man professes to VVorship his Bride, faying, With my Body I thee Worship, Now why may

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⁽⁵⁶⁾ See the Concessions in the Conference at the Savoy. (57) ibidem, poge 6. (58) Burnets Hist: Reform: Abridg: Vol. 2. page 73. (59) Numb.

go one to another Argument. (61)

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11. Cur: You Whigs are a Prophane fort of People, you have need to have the English Service brought in among you to teach you to keep Holydays. Countr. Why, Sir, we keep 52 Sundays a Year, what lack we yet? Cur. Lack! You lack more than you have, the Service Book will teach you to keep fitty and fifty too besides these Countr: What pray? Cur. In the first place, there are sixteen Eves or Vigils to be kept: Countr: Pray, what may these be? Cur: They are Fast Days before certain Feasts. Countr: 'Tis reasonable enough, Sir, that if one be to Feast to Morrow, he shou'd Fast to Day: What more are these? Cur. Twenty nine Feast Days. Countr: Alack, Sir, My Fortune's but small, 'twill never bear so many Feasts. Cur; O, they are holy Feasts, and will not bu den your Fortune, you must go to Service in the Forenoon. Courtr: And to Drink and Debauch in the Asternoon? Cur: No, the Canon has enjoin'd a more Godly Observation of

Cur: No, the Canon has enjoin'd a more Godly Observation of them (62) Countr: True, but Corruption generally prevails over the Canon, all the World knows that Christmas tide (for Example) is made a perfect Bachanal, a time wherein Gluttony and Gormandizing is Rampant, and when any unifictuted thing is abus'd, and no longer Editying, by your own Principles, the Use of it ought to be taken away. Cur: Nay, but Friend, the Service Book appoints a great many Days of Fasting and Abstinance to be observed, for Mortifying of Men, viz the 40 Days of Lent, the Ember Days, Rogation Days, and every Friday in the Year. Countr.

⁽⁶⁰⁾⁻⁻⁻⁻quanquam Ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat?------Hor-

⁽⁶¹⁾ See all these Arguments upon the Language of the Service Book adduced by Dr Beveridge ubi supra (62) Can 13. Anno 1603.

(32)

Then, Sir, I'm a dead Man, if ever the English Service prevail in Scotland: For I shall never be able to Fast so oft and so long.

*See Burnet's only Fasting from Flesh that's mean't, * you may take as much of any other Victualls as needfull. Countr: Well, Sir, that's some comfort, for I can make a shift to live without flesh. But now let us Reason a little upon the Head. Has GOD ap.

pointed these days to be kept; Cur. I was guessing that would You Presbyterians Cry still for God's appointbe out with you. ment in every thing. Countr. Why truely, Sir, we would not be guilty of a Vain Worshipping of God, and our Saviour has faid Mutth: 15. v: 9. In vin do they worship me, teaching for Doc. trines the Commandments of men Cur. Know ye what fort of Commandments of men these were, that Christ reproved in these words? They were (63) such as did contradict or evacuate or undermin'd the Laws of God, as appears by the inst ince he gives, of denying maintenance to their Parents in necessity under pretence of having devoted their Substance before to God. But he did not reprove such Commandments of Men, as do no winy tend to any such thing, but rather to the Increase or Ornament of His Worship. And you are to take this for a constant Rule [and remember it well] that in indifferent Matters, if the Church enjoin them as Parts of Religion, tho' God do not enjoin them, yet if he have not Forbidden them, the Command. ment of the Church is enough to oblige us to observe them, and we Sin if we do not (64) Countr. Talk't like a Doctor I confess. but there's hardly a Plow-man in this Country that does not know all this to be most Abominable Jugle, we are fure that in Matters of Religion, it is no Sin to Neglect what God has not Commanded. tho' all the Churches in the World shou'd command it Cur. How are ye fure of that, have ye any Scripture for it? Yes, Sir, that

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⁽⁶³⁾ Bray's Catechet, Lect. Lect. 32 page 338. (64) South's Serm. Vol. 2. page 534.

(33)

Context-upon which you put such a deceitfull Gloss. Cur. Pray. let me hear you bring it home to your Purpose. Countr. Was not the wifhing the Hands before Meat an indifferent Businels in it's own Nature? Cur. It was. Countr. Had God-commanded it? Cur. No bue the Church had. Countr. Did not the Disciples transgress that Command of the Church? Cur. They did. Countr. And did not Christ allow them in, and defend them for so doing? Cur. 1 - L'confess-he did. Countr. Then, Sir, if my Saviour justifie me, let all the World condemn me as much as they please. I have often found the Church of England Writers Regrate the unhappy Case of the Church of England, between the Papists on the one hand, and the Puritans on the other. And I must confess they have Reason: For the same Arguments by which they overthrow the Papists, serve the Puritans exactly to overthrow them by; The Church of England has rejected a great many Ceremonies and Holy Days, which the Church of Rome observes; when the Papifts implead them upon this, their ordinary Answer is, that God did not institute them, and therefore it is no sin to reject them; now when the Puritans make the same defence for their rejecting the Ceremonies and Holy Days, which England Still Retains, one may fee with half an Eye, that the Puritans Answer the Church of England as Effectually as the Church of England does the Papists. Cur. Well, Friend, how little soever may be faid from the Scripture for keeping Holy Days, yet, I hope, you will not deny, that the keeping of them has been a very Ancient usage in the Christian Church. Countr. That, Sir, indeed I confess; for I remember a certain grave Historian told us above Twelve Hundred Years ago, (65) that in his days, many neglecting the Precept of the Scripture, of laying nothing on the Church but what was Necessary, looked indeed upon Whoreing as a thing indifferent, but contended for Holy Days, as if it had been for their Lite. Nay I acknowledge the Observation of Holy days is as Ancient as the Apostles, Galatians 4. verse 10, 11. Ye observe Days and Moneths and Times and Years, I am afraid of you least

⁽⁶⁵⁾ Socrat: Hist: Eccles: Lib. 6. cap. 21.

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I have bestowed on you labour in vain. And so, Sir, in this point we are agreed. And perhaps, with a little pains taking, you might bring me a further length, for I am not so nice, but that I can find in my heart to eat a Goofe on Christmass day (if one invite me to't) as well as on Good-Friday. But now when I speak of Christmass, pray tell me, are you fure that the 25th of December was the day of Christs Nativity. Cur. Who doubts that? Countr. I have heard, Sir, that no body had the confidence to Assert it for at least four or five Hunder Years after Christ. Cur. That's nothing, Goffip. we are now ascertained of it by a Miracle. Countr. A Miracle Sir! Pray, what? Cur. The Miracle of the BEES, Goffip, did you never hear of that? Countr, Sir, I believe, the most part of all the Miracles that have been wrought these 14 or 15 Hunder Years have been Miracles of BEES. But I never heard of that for Christmass. Cur. Then, I must give you the Account of it. Upon Christmass Morning immediatly after Twelve a Clock at Night strikes, the Bees come out of their Cells, and Whisking round their Scipes (as you call them) three times, in a body, they Bumm forth their Christmals Carols most Musically. Countr. Are you fure of that? Cur. I can't fay that the Presbyterian Bees are to Regular, but I have been affured of it by People of our own Persussion who have been Eye & Ear Witnesses of it; & who are known to have as good store of Bees as any in the Country, that theirs do for And I would not have you to doubt of it Countr. No Sir, it shal pass for Sterling with me, and I shall take care that it be insert in the next Edition of Jacobus de Voragine. I find one ought to be wary in Disputing with you about Holy D.ys, for you have most powerfull ways of Silencing Men: 1 remember, the other day, overhearing a Spark of your Party running out in a mighty Panegyrick on the English Service, and dil paraging all other Ways of Worthip, I chanc'd bluntly to ask him, For what was the Feast of the Epiphany? Why, Says he. (with his Cheeks tull of Blutter ; Epiphany was a great Saint, and a Learn'd Father: But you Whigs, don't know the Saints not the Fathers. And thus I was Reprov'd. Cur. That was only

such Blunder in the honest Gentleman. Countr. True, Sir, and many such Blunders we may every day hear from ye, the we must not say they are Blunders, for sear of the bold brave Speaker. Cur. Well, but Gossip, how is that an Objection against the Service Book? 'Tis hard to impute the Blunders of our People to the Book, upon which they make them: The Book it self tells in plain English, That the Feast of Epiphany is kept in Memory of the Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. Countr. True, Sir, but I believe, in the Ancient Church it was Property (66) call'd Epiphany because of the Manifestation of Christ to be the Son of GOD, at his Baptism in Jordan, which yet the Church of England does not Commemorate upon that Occasion. Cur. Well, Friend, I see you're Suff-neck't, but I have some Thoughts behind which, I hope,

will Infallibly bring you in love with Liturgy.

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III. I must tell you then, (67) That there has been no Church yet of any Account in the Christian World, but what has governedit's publick Workip of GOD by a Liturgy, or let Form of Prager. But you Enthusiastick imovators, the Bold and Blied Reformers of all Antiquity, and wifer than the whole Catholick Church besides, must needs introduce into the Room of it a Sawcy, Senceless Extemporary Way of speaking to God! Cuntr. Bravely spoken, Sir, and your Argument wants nothing but Truth to make it Unanswerable. Cur. Why, and do you think it False? Countr Sir, it is only so Notoriously False, that in all the New Testament from the one end of it to the other, there is not the least Syllable of a Liturgie used, by any of the Churches therein mentioned, nor will any man in his Right Wits affirm it, and yet I think these Churches were of pretty good Account, the best, I'm fure, that have been from that time to this. Cur. O then you think it Icems, that the Apostles did not use a Liturgie. Countre Yes Verily, I do think so; for I'm sure they stood in need of none,

(67) South's Serm. Vol. 2d, page 126.

⁽⁶⁶⁾ Chryß. f. Homil. 23. de baptismo Christi, Tom. 1. page 278. Cave's Primit. Christ. Part. 1. cap. 7. page 196.

(36)

being indu'd with the Extraordinrry Gift of the Spirit, by and attour their standing Abilities. Cur. Well, Friend, I find you don't understand Greek: For these Words in the New Testamenr Acts 13th v. 2d. As they Ministred to the LORD run according to the Original, While they faid the Liturgy unto the LORD, and these Words, Phil. 2d. verse 17. If I be Offered on the Sacrifice and Service of your Faith, run according to the Original If I be offered on the Leiturgie of your Faith (68) Countra Sir, of all kinds of Non-sense I hate Learn'd Non-sense, most Abominably, and that Argument of yours is the very Quintessence of it. You'd be angry if I shou'd Laugh at it, but you may find your own Stillingfleet doing it heartily (69) The ignorant Populo Prietts, I'm told, never find the Word MISSA but they take it for the MASS nor the Word MARIA (Seas) but they imagine they have found the Virgin MART: And so it fares with you with the Leiturgie, imagine that it Signifies a Prescript Form of Service in the New Testament, because it Signifies so now in the common way of Speaking. But it is a common Mistake in all, that do not Examine things very critically, to take Terms that they find in Ancienter Writings, in the same Sense in which they are commonly understood in their own Time. (70) Cur. Nay but, Friend, I will not let the Argument go fo easily as you imagine. The Apostles themselves compos'd Leiturgies, & St. Peter's & St. Mark's Leiturgies are yet extant. Countr. Ishou'd be forry for that for the English Leiturgies sake: For II must out of doors, if THET be extant. I have indeed heard that there are Leiturgies under their Names, but do you believe them Genuine? Cur. Yes, most firmly. Countr. Pray, Sir, tell me, Did St. Peter and St. Mark Compose these Leiturgies BEFORE their Death or SINCE? Cur. What an idle Question is that! Do ye think People make Lesturgies after they are Dead? 'Twas Before their Death no

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⁽⁶⁸⁾ See Grand Debate Resumed, Title page- [69] Irenie page 237, 238. [70] Burnet's Hist. of the Rights of Princes, Preface page 15.

(37)

doubt. Countr. Nay then, Sir, you have taken a wrong Scent, and these Lessurgies must be absolute Forgeries. Cur. How so? Countr. Because St. Peter's Liturgie makes mention of severall Persons that siv'd not till Two or three Hundred Years after Peter's Death. And in St. Mark's Liturgie, they pray, That God wou'd protest the City for the sake of his Martyr and Evangelist Mark.

Look when you will, you'll find it fo. (71)

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Cur. Well whatever come of St. Peter's and St. Mark's Leiturgies, yet I have another Apostolick Leiturgie behind, which you will not so casily rid your hands of. Countr: Whose pray? Cur. St. James's. Countr. Did be compose a Leitury? Cur. Yes, he did, tho' being too long, St. Ball Abridg'd it, and put it in a new Dress: And being yet too long St. Chryloftom shorten'd it again. Countr. Sir, either St; James has not had good Skill of making Leiturgies; or, St. Basil and St. Chrysoftom were too Pert to thorten or alter what he had done. But tell me pray, are these Leiturgies yet extant? Cur. Yes they are; and don't you venture, I advise you, to call them Forgeries too- For the Greek Church who are most likely to know these thirgs from their Records do still retain them, and would loudly laugh at any Min that wou'd make doubt whether THEY were the Authors of them. (72) Countr. Sir, the Greeks are naturally WANION, and 'twere a pity to hinder them to Laugh. However, that which is call'd St. James's Leiturgy was no more HIS than 10URS. Cur. How know you that? Countr, Because, I'm told, it mentions the HOMOOUSION, and calls the Virgin Mary, DEL-PARA, Terms which they fay, were not known in the Church some Hundreds of Years after his Time (73) And as to St. Basil's and St. Chryfostom's Leiturgies, they teach the Doctrines of the Invocation of Saints, Prayers for the Dead, the Sacrifice of the Mass, and fuch other Ridiculous Stuff. (74)

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⁽⁷¹⁾ Coci Censura Script: Vet: page 78. (72), Hammond's Vindicat. of the Leiturgie, page 12. (73) Coci Censura Script. Vet. page 9. (74) Ibidem page 125, and 164. &c.

Cur. But I hope you will not deny at least, that the Primitive Christians pray'd by a FORM. Countr. The Contrary thereof is manifest as the Light: For in the first Age the extraordinary Effusion of the Spirit superseded (as your own Writers (75) confess) the Necessity of FORMS Justin Martyr in the Middle of the second Century, giving an Account of the Christians publick Worship, says (76 That the President or Minister Pray'd and Prais'd (not by Book or form, but) TO HIS OUTMOST ABILITY. And Tertullism, in the Beginning of the third Century, asserts of them That they pray'd SINE MONITORE QUIA DE PECTORE. (77) Which Signifies in Scots, That they

that Pray from their Heart, don't need a Prompter:

IV. Cur. friend, I cou'd wish you were more Perswadable, and that you wou'd come in to the English Service in time: For we are resolv'd to have it in at any Rate. Countre I believe that, Sir, in Spite of all Law Civil or Ecclefiastical, and tho' the Attempting it shou'd blow up Three Nations into a Flame, not to be extinguish'd without an Ocean of Blood, for such was your Wife and Pious Conduct in the Year 1637. Cur. And if once we get it Enacted by a Law, there is a sort and effect ask Way provided for stoping your Mouths and Answering your Objections. Countr. Why, perhaps you'll hang us, for that's both the shortest and most Esfectual Way I know to stop one's Mouth. Cur. Nay, 'tis something worte than that. Countr: Then, perhaps, you'll do with us as in the Days of Yore you did with Dr. Leighton, who because in his SION'S PLEA or APEAL TO PARLIAMENT he had attack d the Leiturgie, was (78) Sentenc'd to a perpetuall Imprisonment, to a Fine of ten Thousand Pound Sterling, to be Degraded, to be Pillory'd and Whipt, to have his Earseut off, his Nose flit, and his Face Branded, all which was most Barbarous-Iv Execute upon him. This, Sir, were a pretty Effectual and LAJDABLE Way of Answering our Objections, but I can't

⁽⁷⁵⁾ Vide Grand Debate Resumed. (76) Apol 2d. page 98. (77) Ap. ad Gen. C. 39. (78) Hist of Eng. Vol. 3 page 60.

fay it wou'd be the shortest. Cur. Nay there's yet semething worse than that provided for you. Countr Then, Sir, I'm at an end of Gueffing, for on this fide Hell I can hardly imagine any thing worfe. Cur. Why, that's it Gossip, we'll DAMN you All, and give you to the Devil whole Sale, by Excommunication. Countr. Nay, now, Sir, you're but frighting me, I know certainly the English are the best natur'd People in the World, and they wou'd never treat us at that Rate, even suppose the Leiturgy were Enacted by Law. Cur. Thou Simple incredulous Fool, 'tis already determin'd, look here. read the Canons with your own Eyes. Country-man Reads, Whosoever shall bearafter affirm (79) That the Form of God's Worship in the Church of England Establish'd by Law, and contain'd in the Book of Common Prayer is a COR-RUPT, SUPERSITIOUS, or UNLAWFULL Worskip of God, or containeth ANY THING in it that is Repugnant to the Scriptures, let him be EXCOMMUNICATE IPSO FACTO, and not Restor'd but by the Bishop or Archbishop after Repentance, and Publick Revocation of such his WICKED ERROR. Hard, Sir, very hard I must say. Cur. Nay, Read more: For you want to be awaken'd. Country-man Reads, Wholoever shall hear after affirm (80) That the RITES and CEREMONIES of the Church of England by Law Establish'd are Wicked, Artichristian or Superstitious, or such as being commanded by Lawfull Authority, Men who are Zealouly and Godly Affected, may not with any good Conscience approve them, use them, or as Occasion requires subscribe unto them, let him be EXCOMMUNICATE IPSO FAC-TO. &c. Cur. You fee now what you are to Expect if you continue obstinate, and don't think these are BRUTA FULMINA, they have a dreadfull Sting in their Tail, for they not only send one to Hell heareafter, but to the Favl here, by a certain Writ that they call DE EXCOMMUNICATO CAPIENDO Countre But, Sir, I hear that the these Canons be mounted, yet the Bishops are wifer than to DISCHARGE them. Cur. Ay, what bet-

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(79) Canon 4th. (80) Canon 6th.

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ter can be expected of King W-----'s Bishops [81] But Non-comformists shou'd be treated like GROWING MISCHIEFS or IN-FECTIOUS PLAGUES [82] Many of the Present Bishops are but Falle Brethren, They ought to Thunder out the Ecclesisticall Anathema's and let any Power on Earth DARE Reverse them. [83] Countr. Sir, you have spoken Bravely and like a Man truly out of his Wits. But now, if you cou'd get your felf into a cold Fit again, I wou'd ask you one sober Question. Cur. Say one. Countr- Are there any such severe Thundering Canons in the Church of England against Swearing, Drunkenness, Whoredom. and other Gross Immoralities? Cur. No. no: Non-conformity to the Service and Ceremonies is the Großest, I'd almost faid the only Immortality. [84] Countr. I find it true, Sir, what was faid by Mr. Z ich iry Bord of old (85) CEREMONIAL SINS ARE PUNISH'D SUBSTANTIALLY, AND SUBSTAN. TIALL SINS ARE PUNISHD CEREMONALLY. A.d. the Eccellent Lord Falkland in his Speech before the House of Commons to the same Purpole, The Conforming to Ceremories (lays he) bis been more Exacted, than Conforming to Chrifranity: And while Men for Scruples have been undone, for Actempts upon Sodomy they have been only Admonist'd (86) And Biset a present Minister of the Church of England has told us in PLAIN ENGLISH That the HATERS of GOD and Lovers of the Church, one wou'd think were a Riddle, if not a Contradiction, yet 'tis an exceeding common Cafe now a Diys (87) I can't but say, Sir, you with well to your Nation when you attempt to introduce such a Church Constitution among MS.

V. Cur. I must tell you, Friend, you deserve all that Severity, if

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⁽⁸⁸⁾ Repres. Lower House of Convoc. 1704. Title page. (82) Such. Serm: false Brethren page 38. (83) Ibidem. (84) ibid: page 15: (85) Citante Voetio, Eccles. polit Vol. 1. page 417. (86) Ruib: Fol: Vol. 4. page 184. (87) Serm. plain English, page 43.

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there were more of it: For, You are Apostates from the English Service: Your Fore-Fathers the Reformers such as Know, Willick, Harlaw, and I know not how many more of 'cm were for it- And, in December 1557. the Lords of the Congregation ordain'd it to be us'd in all the Parishes within the Realm, and the Kingdom Subscrib'd to it in the Year 1560, but you forlooth must be wifer than your Fathers. Countr. Sir. I have heard of a Brother of yours that had a MARE whose MEMORT was said to be better than her TUDGEMENT. Suppose our Fore-Fathers the References newly come out of the Darkness of Popery had been for the Eng. lish Leiturgy, Does it therefore follow that they ought still to have retain'd it? Or that we having justly rejected it should resume it again, now that the Errors of it are Palpable? Because Calvin call'd the English Ceremonies TOLLER ABLE FOOLERIES. (88) Were they therefore to be intertain'd? Or ought they to be recall'd where they are expell'd? But this only by the by, upon Supposition that your Assertion were true.

But tell me, Sir, are you SURE That our Reformers were for the English Service? Cur. SURE! Did you ever Read the Book Entitled THE FUND AMENTAL CHARTER OF PRESBITERY? Countr. O that's the Book your Folks Swear by. I remember to have seen it about 14, or 15 Years ago when it was Fresh and New, but I have now almost lost the Memory of Cur. Well, Friend, that Author has DEMONSTRATED it. Countr. Pray, What has he DEMONSTRATED? Cur. He has DEMONSTRATED, Friend, That our Reformers Generally if not UNANIMOUSLY acknowledged the Communion of the Church of England, to be a Lawfull Communion, That the Chief Luminaries among our Reformers were for the English Leiturgie. That it was once UNIVERSALLY, in Use in Scotland, and was used for at least Seven Years together. But I have not now time to thew you how powerfully he does this. I recommend it to you te Read the Book it Self. Countr. Sir, I shall do so, and

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⁽⁸⁸⁾ Calvin Ep: Anglis Francf. page mihi 213.

(42)

shall give you my Thoughts of it at mext Meeting, with respect to that Particular of the Leiturgie: Cur. Nay, but it may be a Moneth or more ere I return this way again. Then, Sir, I shall Write them to you by way of Letter; And so, seeing you can stay no longer, I wish you a good Journey home. Cur. ADIEU.

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TO THE

READER:

THE Country-Man being informed, that some People Imagine they have found an Errour in the Calculation of the Full Moon, March 1687. in the First Dialogue Page 24, because it does not agree with the Corrected Epasts, nor with the Common

Prognostications.

He thinks it needfull to Advertise the Reader, that in the said Calculation he went upon the Church of Englands own Scheme, and Argued upon her own Way of Computation, whereas, had he Argued upon the Corrected Epasts, or as the Common Prognoficators Calculate the New and Full Moons, he had found the Calendar for the Moveable Feasts in the Service Book not only Wrong once in 19 Years, which was all he aimed at, but wrong throughout, from the Beginning to Ending which he Hopes to Demonstrate if Challenged in Print.

The Reader is also desired to Advert, that the English Calendar is formed upon the Old Julian Epacts according to the Regulations made by the Canons of the Councell of NICE, for fixing Easter.

(43)

Easter: But then he Affirms that the Omission of the Word ON or UPON in the Rubrick in the Service Book, is an Essential desect, and makes the Rule False, as is Demonstrated in the Dialogue, and has no Warrant from the Nicene Regulations. Which he is also ready to make Good by a fuller Deduction of the Mat-

ter, if need be.

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What is further Necessary for Satisfying People about the Composure of this or the First Dialogue, may possibly be had either IN or AI the End of the Letter Promised in this, which is shortly to Follow. In the mean Time the Country-Man desires neither Gentle nor Courteous Reader but a Judicious One who is Acquaint with the Principles of the Church of England, and with the Writings of their Best Divines on the Subject, which he is sorry to find many of these that are fond of the Service Book, are not. But Ignorance he finds, will be the Mother of Devotion, to the End of the Chapter, among Protestants as well as Papists.

FINIS:

